World Alliance News Letter

VOL. XXII, No. 5 MAY, 1946

"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread . . ."

Freedom needs food. Freedom from the fascist scourge is an empty victory to a man with an empty stomach. So also is freedom meaningless to a dead man. If the peoples of Europe, Asia, and Africa are to be free, they must have food. At least 44% of that food must come from America, the most important contribution to freedom we can make at this moment.

Man does not, it is true, live by bread alone. Unless he has bread, however, he will not live. Our immediate task therefore is to keep men alive. At this moment, we must guarantee the nations of the world, at the very least, a minimal subsistence basis. Up to now, we have done little. Unless our nation acts boldly and swiftly within these next few weeks, it shall be said that America helped deliver mankind from the tyranny of the Axis but turned away with victory at hand and reverted to the isolationism of him who "passed by on the other side."

We Americans, surrounded by security, find it hard to picture lands torn by unrest, barren of transportation, gutted by invasion, and strewn with destruction. In the midst of our abundance, we cannot easily imagine the stark horror of Europe's empty bread basket, Asia's broken rice bowl, and South Africa's parched fields. Blackened lentil stalks in India are a far cry from our "amber waves of grain." But from us must come the food to stem the tide of famine. If we fail, millions will die. And their death will be traced to a concern that was too tepid, to efforts that were too timid.

Why is the world in this sorry mess? One fundamental reason is the chain of calamities — devastated farmlands, depleted herds, lack of animal feed and fertilizer, shortage of manpower, ruinous floods, unexpected droughts — added to a catastrophic war. A second reason for the present plight of the world's larder is our own lack of foresight and forthright action.

Last summer we were amply warned of the danger of famine, a famine which has since become, to echo Herbert Hoover, the worst since the Thirty Years War. But after V-J Day we wanted "reconversion," the 1945-46 prototype of the 1920-21 Harding "normalcy." With indecent haste we lifted almost all our ration controls. Our estimates of food needs abroad erred in a lamentable lack of realism. Even at this late day, when decisions on the allocation of foodstuffs mean life or death to millions throughout the world, we temporize with voluntary reductions in food consumption. Mildly we plead with our people to cut down on their purchases of bread and milk. But in the meantime, as shown by a recent survey, less than one-fifth of our population heed this advice and the rest witlessly glut themselves amid plenty. No wonder Herbert Lehman is heartsick at the spectacle of a well-fed America, selfish and heedless of the world's woe.

But beneath this seeming callousness to the world's suffering, there is surely a guilty conscience among the American people. Americans know they have not even begun to share. They know they have made no appreciable sacrifice. And yet they really want to take to their hearts their brothers' need. They ask themselves: "Why doesn't the government ration our food? Why aren't we limited in our purchases of bread, meat, oils, fats, butter, and canned goods?" To these queries must be given the answer that they, the people, are the government. They, the people, must demand that their elected representatives and chosen officials *act now* with courage and dispatch.

At this point, the churches have a threefold task. First, the churches must arouse concern and stir consciences. Secondly, the people should be given the facts. Thirdly, concrete action must be urged, not only to make voluntary cuts in the family menu, but to insist on nationwide rationing.

Rural ministers have a special role to play. They must compel farmers to face their responsibility in selling wheat at this time. To aid in this endeavor, pressure must be brought to bear on Washington in demanding swift, decisive Congressional action on behalf of firm price control to destroy the black market and to discourage farmers from withholding supplies of wheat in hopes of later receiving higher prices. The Treasury Department should be urged to readjust tax schedules so that the farmer will not spread sales over a period of years to keep down his income tax.

No longer can we have patience with those who say: "Why must we be bothered with problems across the sea? The war is over and our job is done." On the contrary, our job is not done. It has just begun.

Life without freedom is meaningless. So also is freedom without life meaningless. If Europe and Asia are to have the freedom for which the war was fought and are not to sink once again into the quagmire of demogogic deception and fascist illusion, their peoples must be fed. Freedom needs food.

HOLBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

Items of Interest

Miss G. Stuart Barker Retires

After nearly 25 years of devoted service to the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance, Miss G. Stuart Barker, Assistant Secretary, has resigned to rejoin her family in England, whom she has not seen throughout the war period. In accepting Miss Barker's resignation with deep regret, the Executive Committees of both the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance expressed their sincere gratitude for her 25 years of loyal and efficient service.

Miss Barker was born in England. Part of her education was carried on in her homeland, but she studied and traveled in other countries of Europe and thus brought to her work with our organizations a remarkable equipment in both experience and outlook. Shortly after the close of the First World War, she joined the staff of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance. Her years of service have covered the most important years of her life as well as the life of these organizations. To her administrative and executive tasks she has brought a deep understanding of the problems involved. With energy and intelligence she has coordinated the many activities of the two organizations. She has implemented with rare skill the programs developed at the staff conferences and executive meetings.

Miss Barker has taken a special interest in preparing surveys, exhibits, and study materials and has kept in close touch with schools, universities and libraries. For many years she has accepted the responsibility of providing special literature and has arranged for its distribution. The Information Service, which she has conducted throughout this period, has been of great value. She had contributed to the content of the *News Letter* besides assisting in its editing and for a time took complete charge of its editing and publication. For many years she has faithfully represented us at the National Peace Conference and kindred organizations. During her entire term of service she has kept the records and shared the task of financial administration in both organizations. Her knowledge of various languages has made her of great assistance in translating letters from foreign lands. She wrote a League of Nations Handbook in collaboration with Dr. Atkinson and compiled several financial surveys, particularly one for Mr. Lester's "Forty Years of Carnegie Giving."

It is not easy to evaluate in words this quarter of a century of splendid service. To many it will seem strange to think of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance without the assistance of Miss Barker. We wish for her a well-deserved rest from a strenuous life, and we desire to assure her that her work will not soon be forgotten. We shall always welcome her at our meetings, and we shall await her return from her visit abroad with anticipation of the wisdom she will bring us in our work of the future.

Interchange of Preachers

The interchange of preachers between Great Britain and the United States was interrupted by the war but will be resumed this year. Transportation is of course still difficult; but, if priority for sailings can be secured, the following British preachers will visit the United States: Dr. Albert D. Belden, the Rev. F. P. Copland Simmons, Rt. Rev. John Colville and the Rev. Dr. Harold Cockburn.

American ministers who have accepted invitations to preach in Great Britain this summer are: Dean Lynn Harold Hough, Professor Geoffrey W. Stafford, Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, Dr. Oscar T. Olson, Dr. T. F. Rutledge Beale, the Rev. Herman F. Reissig, Dr. Edgar F. Romig and Dr. Albert Kissling.

The American Committee composed of five representatives from the Church Peace Union, the World Alliance, and the Federal Council recently elected the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell as its chairman. The Committee on Interchange in London has merged with the British Council of Churches. The Associate Secretary, the Rev. R. E. Burlingham, is Secretary of this department. Next year the work of the Interchange Committee will be greatly augmented. As the churches come together in projects of common interest, these pulpit exchanges become increasingly important.

Message From Swiss Council

The Rev. André Bouvier, our representative in Geneva, Switzerland, has written to us recently on behalf of the Swiss Council of the World Alliance. The Rev. Mr. Bouvier has carried on an excellent program in these latter months and has earned for himself a place of distinction in church circles and among groups working for international peace. The message sent from Geneva reads as follows:

> It is a great pleasure for me to send a message of greetings and fellowship to the friends of the World Alliance in the U. S. A. The enormous work of relief which has been accomplished by the ecumenical and free church organizations for the sake of charity must now be supplemented by the work for peace and common understanding, which requires patience, skill, and indomitable conviction. Such is the task of the World Alliance. It is its special call, deepened by the past experiences, and more justified than ever.
>
> As to the principles, the Alliance, a free Christian and religious body, has nothing to change. There must be an "agent de liaison," composed of convinced and authorized members of every country, acknowledging the spirit of Christ and the ethical and religious foundations of lasting peace. As to the methods, nothing prevents the Alliance from taking into its fellowship believers of all creeds, who are willing to work for the removal of prejudices and for the culture of a real will and spirit of understanding and cooperation. Therefore let us go ahead!

The Atomic Answer

Mr. Livingston Hartley, until recently a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve and keen observer of the Washington scene, describes the Acheson-Lillienthal Report:

Ever since the destruction of Hiroshima filled the minds of men everywhere with fear of what the future might hold, the American people have been searching for an adequate solution of the atomic problem. Now, at last, a comprehensive solution of this problem has been offered us in the Acheson Committee Report on the "International Control of Atomic Energy." This Report charts what must be done to bring the atom under control and transform its powers from a menace to mankind into an instrument of progress.

This plan would bring all "dangerous" activities under the direct operation of international authority. The "safe" activities are left to national governments under a minimum of international supervision. It would prevent an atomic armament race and minimize national rivalries in atomic development by vesting the provision of uranium and thorium and the production of fissionable materials in the international authority.

Toward Advancement in Civilization

The "safe" activities are those which promise unprecedented progress in the sciences and practical arts, such as the production of radioactive materials in small reactors, employing denatured plutonium and U 235 furnished by the international authority, and their use in research and medicine. But mankind is barred from this progress on a worldwide scale until the menace of the atom is met. Security against this menace is our essential need; it is the primary purpose of the plan and thus also the key opening the door to constructive use of atomic energy for the advance of civilization.

Besides providing security against atomic attack and a means to such progress, the plan would have other beneficial consequences. Three of these which are already apparent need to be considered now because, although they lie outside the Report, they constitute powerful reasons for adoption of its proposals.

1. A fundamental necessity for the future is the bridging of the gap which has separated the Western Powers and Russia. Adoption of this plan should promote this end by decreasing suspicion and fear and through close collaboration of the international authority with Russian scientists and industries utilizing atomic energy. It appears likely also that the concrete advantages of this plan for Russia would lead her to accept it, despite requirements for extensive international activities within her borders.

Because it is always difficult to see ourselves as others see us, we underestimate the political implications of our present monopoly of atomic production. The Russians have made it clear that they believe this monopoly places them at a serious political disadvantage. They hope to catch up with us in atomic explosives. But even then they must expect to have inferior achievements in respect to the carriers of such explosives (transoceanic planes and rockets) because of our superiority in industry and in technical "know how." Adoption of the plan would lead directly to the elimination of this political disadvantage of Russia at the same time that it would eliminate the strategic disadvantages of the United States in relation to atomic weapons caused by our large concentrations of industries and our form of government.

2. This plan would increase tremendously the role of the United Nations in world affairs by centralizing the worldwide control of atomic energy in one of its organs. Bridging the gap between Russia and the Western Powers would directly promote the effectiveness of the United Nations.

3. Of the utmost importance, yet difficult to visualize clearly, would be the contribution of this plan to peace. Although designed to remove the threat of atomic war, it seems clear that its adoption would work powerfully to prevent any major war involving the Powers possessing a veto on the Security Council. Two factors which would operate in this direction have already been mentioned: (1) an improved basis for collaboration between the Western Powers and Russia and (2) the increased stature and effectiveness of the United Nations. But another is the plan's strategic consequences.

Barrier to One Nation Attack

Since the Big Five now have war potentials superior to all other nations, they are now able to engage in war with some hope of success. If they should develop atomic weapons, they will become able to engage in atomic war and begin it with a surprise attack.

But with this plan in force the situation would be radically changed. Although the Big Five would retain their superiority for non-atomic war, none of them could employ atomic weapons until it had first seized the atomic production plants within its territory from the international authority and then succeeded in manufacturing atomic bombs. Since such atomic plants would then be located in many nations, an aggressive power would then have to expect that either its seizure of atomic plants or its launching of a major war might lead to the seizure of atomic plants by all these nations.

Consequently, a Great Power aggressor which possessed a decisive regional superiority for non-atomic war could be faced, after a year or so, with a worldwide coalition which possessed an overwhelming superiority in atomic weapons. Since atomic weapons are immeasurably more destructive than non-atomic weapons, this situation would increase vastly the ultimate strength of the nations defending international security and thus create a powerful barrier against any major war.

Hopes and Fears in France

Pasteur Jules Jézéquel, French secretary of the World Alliance, has sent this message from Pau, France:

We are free. The enemy no longer tramples our land. Now we can raise our heads, look around, and listen to the news. But we listen with apprehension. We learn of so many deaths and disappearances. In those countries where we had countless friends, how many of them still remain? Our hearts are torn with anxiety.

But we set out again. Even if the ranks of our workers are decimated, we take to the road again. It is true that war has ended and we are at peace, but already to many this peace seems premature and uncertain.

Our conferences are no longer upset by the discussion of the organization of collective security or by assurance of respect for the rights of all nations. The point at issue is the imposition of a hegemony composed of the so-called "Big Powers."

Already there is profound scepticism among my people about the peace. Fears are expressed that the return of war may be inevitable, that it is only a question of more armies in a few years. Hence there is great discouragement, a sort of fatalistic resignation. Following 1918, there was confidence, eagerness, and enthusiasm. Today there is debility and disenchantment. Even in places where the Christian faith should not countenance such defeatism, it is hard to swim against a flood of nationalism and militarism.

Nevertheless there is an awareness that force of arms will not insure the security of France nor general security, because to already terrible weapons have been added others still more horrible. The atomic bomb, itself so terrifying, will not be the last word. We fear that some more destructive, more infernal weapon will be developed, for this will inevitably mean the suicide of mankind.

But men of sense, men of heart will not accept this absurd and criminal end. They are setting themselves to work, with hesitancy, it is true, but nevertheless with resolution. Several of the old peace organizations are re-constituting themselves: "Peace Through Law" and the "French Association for the League of Nations" have become the French Association for the United Nations. The French branch of the World Alliance for International Friendship is taking on life. Naturally all these organizations are looking to the United Nations, not because they feel it will solve all the problems, but because they understand that only through the channel opened by the United Nations Charter may peace be found.

There are many obstacles in the way to surmount, such as national sovereignty and the veto power. With tenacity, however, the goal will be reached, particularly because this time the United States of America is present. With the U. S. A. all will take up the noble work for the peace of the world.

Whither America?

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, returning recently from an extended tour of the West, shares with the readers of the NEWS LETTER *his reactions to the state of the nation*

The people of the West are disturbed by the turn of events since the defeat of Germany and Japan. They supported the war on the basis of the Atlantic Charter but now they see signs that the old imperialism and diplomacy are dimming their hopes for a real peace. The people are worried. Everybody everywhere wants peace and realizes, as never before, that, if world affairs continue to proceed as they are now, there will be war.

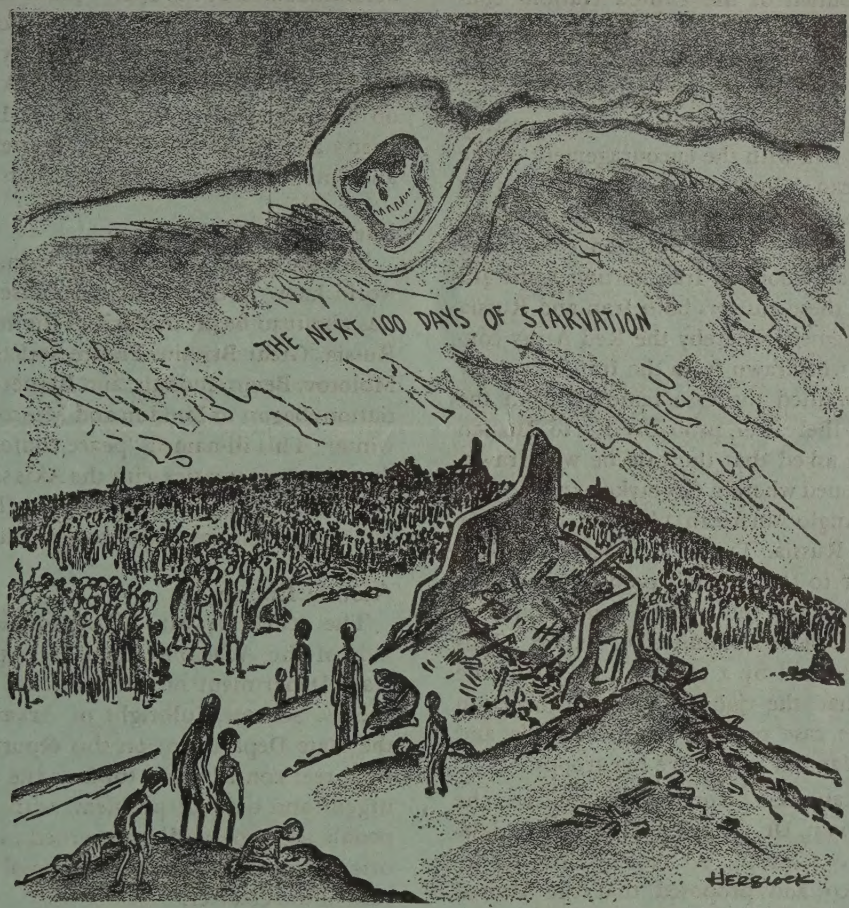
The people are favorable to the United Nations, and in California, particularly, I found real faith in the United Nations. Behind this faith in the organization there is, however, a deadly fear, for all are convinced that, if the Security Council cannot prevent war, the atom bomb will write "finis" to our civilization.

I found a few ardent advocates of a plan to scrap immediately the Charter of the United Nations and create a general world government, in which all national sovereignties would be merged, following the American plan of a federal union. There is, along with this extreme view, considerable sentiment favorable to any plan which would give more authority to the world organization. It is generally agreed, however, by most thinking people with whom I talked that the United Nations is the best organization possible now, and that instead of discrediting it by pointing out its weaknesses every effort should be made to strengthen it. One curious fact is that many of those who are now so strongly advocating world government were, and are still, strongly antagonistic to Franklin D. Roosevelt's ideals and ideas. It is amazing to what extent this bitter hatred manifests itself among such groups.

I found the people concerned over the possibility of a break-up among the Big Three of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and our nation. They are alarmed by the possibility that an Anglo-American block may widen the chasm between East and West. Most people seem to resent, as does Churchill, the "iron curtain" which has been drawn across Central Europe. But the people whom I met do not want war with Russia.

The West is realistic. Except for a few circles the people are tired of witch-hunting and name-calling. They know that if we are to have a united nation in one world, we must all work together. The only danger of any overthrow of our form of government will come from those fascist forces within our own nation that are sowing seeds of discord and hatred, and can produce a crop of evil to destroy our democratic faith. We can have peace with all the world and can preserve our democracy if we follow the liberal tradition and practice the principles of living with and helping other nations to share with us the good things of life we claim and accept as our own heritage.

FOCUS > on the Churches' Work for World Order



—HERBLOCK in the Washington Post

500 Million Facing This Tidal Wave

"You cannot educate people to believe in democracy if the processes of democracy leave them hungry and hopeless. The shortage of food in Europe is becoming so serious that our government should promptly reestablish a system of rationing similar to that which prevailed during the war. To leave the matter wholly to uncoordinated voluntary activities of individuals is merely toying with the problem. I believe the American people would welcome the reestablishment of a strict program of rationing by our government in order to provide for a systematic sharing with the hungry millions of Europe and of other parts of the globe. Nothing would do more to give America a new position of moral leadership in the world." SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT

<<<

"Europe is far worse off than most Americans appear to realize. Throughout its shattered cities and war torn countryside people are homeless, destitute, living under primitive conditions which center men's thoughts on food and shelter for tomorrow. Lack of transportation makes relief and reconstruction difficult. But we owe it to our common humanity to help with everything we have. We owe it to ourselves and our children to prevent Europe from going down through chaos into ruin, for we could not long outlast such a calamity. Our only hope for future peace and stability is to share what we have with others now." WILLIAM AGAR

<<<

"Peace is in one sense a function of food. The greatest as well as the saddest of all insecurities is the fear of hunger and starvation. This fear now grips almost one-third of the world's population. In this instance American responsibility is clear and unmistakable. We alone are capable of increasing our production of food-stuffs, and we remain the only large nation which has not suffered a loss of productive capacity. To this should be added another fact, namely, our moral leadership in the contemporary world. When we furnish food to the starving we also give hope of a future peace."

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN

On the Political Front

Security Council Meeting

The Security Council of the United Nations convened late in March in the freshly converted gymnasium of Hunter College in the Bronx. The Council set to work in earnest and underwent some trying tests.

The first item on the docket was the Iranian question pressed by Hussein Ala with the encouragement of the British and American delegations. Gromyko of Russia objected strenuously and then "took a walk." The Council asked for replies to its question concerning the status of Russian troops in Iran, setting April 4th as the deadline. In these answers both Iran and Russia announced an agreement whereby the Red Army contingents would be withdrawn from the Iranian soil by May 6th. Russia wanted the case removed from the docket, and shortly thereafter, probably due to Russian pressure, Iran also asked that the case be withdrawn. An acrid debate ensued wherein Gromyko expressed his resentment of a Anglo-American block so steadfastly opposed to Soviet Russia. Trygve Lie, Secretary General, wrote a letter to the Council pointing out that, as a matter of procedure, the Iranian issue should be taken up by the Council's Committee of Experts. This Committee then asserted by a vote of 8 to 3 that the Security Council had the right to retain jurisdiction over the case. The case remains on the agenda and Russia has until May 6th to remove her troops.

A second important case before the Council was the issue of Franco's Spain. Dr. Oscar Lange, Poland's delegate to the Security Council, presented a lengthy indictment of Franco and proposed that the United Nations sever diplomatic relations with Spain. The question under consideration was: "Is Spain a threat to international peace?" Russia, Poland and France said "yes." But the United States, Great Britain, China, Brazil and the Netherlands maintained that Spain, no matter how despicable its regime, was not really an international menace and any precipitate action might create a civil war within Spain. Mr. Gromyko observed that there were worse evils than civil war. Colonel W. R. Hodgson, Australia's delegate, proposed that a five-man committee gather written statements and documentary evidence on the nature of Franco's regime.

New Headquarters for United Nations

It was obvious that the Security Council was not completely at home in its new quarters in the Bronx, partly due to transportation difficulties, but mostly because the buildings could not adequately house the manifold activities of the United Nations. At times it seemed the building was about to burst at the seams with its cargo of news correspondents, radio men, and delegations. Thus a new place had to be chosen. Flushing Meadows on the old World's Fair ground was then selected as a temporary meeting place for the Assembly next September, while the Secretariat and the Council would be accommodated at the Sperry plant on Lake Success.

In the meantime, the old League of Nations was voting itself out of existence in the city of Geneva on the picturesque banks of Lake Leman. A few score hangers-on bemoaned the mistakes of the League during the 1920's and 1930's but hailed the new United Nations and voted to it the old League assets.

Paris Peace Conference

But the peace was far from won, men all over the world knew in their hearts, because a stormy meeting was about to begin in Paris as the foreign ministers of Russia, Great Britain, France and the United States—Molotov, Bevin, Bidault, and Byrnes — continued negotiations begun in London and Moscow last autumn and winter. This ill-named "peace conference" should produce drafts of treaties with the Axis satellites of Europe. Paris made ready a royal welcome for the conference, but observers were rather pessimistic about the results.

Atomic Energy

The article by Mr. Livingston Hartley on page 3 tells of the Acheson-Lillienthal report issued by the State Department on international control of atomic energy. Senator Fulbright of Arkansas congratulated the State Department on this report, noting that here is "a real contribution towards the solution of a most urgent and difficult problem, with which all rational people are profoundly concerned . . . This is the most original, most encouraging proposal . . . since the adoption of the Charter."

The special atomic energy committee of the Senate has by unanimous vote brought out a revised version of the original McMahon Bill, retaining the latter's basic objectives — namely, governmental control, limitation of private patent rights, complete civilian control with only a military liaison, and federal government encouragement for atomic research.

Food Crisis

As emphasized in our lead editorial, page one, in *Focus,* page five, and in *Zero Hour for Action,* page seven, the food problem looms larger than any other issue on the horizon. This crisis dwarfs all else. Herbert Lehman, Fiorello LaGuardia, Chester A. Davis, Clinton Anderson, and President Harry S. Truman have all underscored the dire needs throughout the world, and appeal for American aid. Each speaks from his vantage point, whether as the former or the newly chosen director of UNRRA, as chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee, as Secretary of Agriculture, or as the President of the United States. As Herbert Hoover said in his deeply moving radio broadcast from Cairo: "Bread has a reality as the symbol of life as never before."

World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXII, No. 5 **May, 1946**

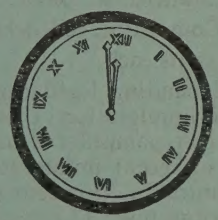
The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace, and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished. The World Alliance News Letter *is published every month, except July and August, by the Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance. The* News Letter *is sent to all members of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Individual membership $1.00 a year. Quantity rates for churches and schools.*

Office: 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.
DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON, *General Secretary*

Church Peace Union
REV. DR. WILLIAM P. MERRILL, *President*
REV. DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, *Vice President*

World Alliance
THE RT. REV. G. ASHTON OLDHAM, *President*
BISHOP JAMES C. BAKER,
RABBI PHILIP S. BERNSTEIN,
MOST REV. FRANCIS J. HAAS,
Vice Presidents

Editorial Council
DR. CARL HERMANN VOSS, *Editor*
DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON
MISS G. S. BARKER
DR. HARRY N. HOLMES



ZERO HOUR FOR ACTION

FOOD FOR SURVIVAL

The food crisis has been discussed in full on pages one, five and six. The occasion demands that we —

1. Waste nothing;
2. Buy only what we need;
3. Use all we have before re-stocking our shelves;
4. Remember the Lehman warning that "the garbage pail must be eliminated as a competitor of the hungry;"
5. Contribute canned goods and cash donations to Secretary Wallace's Food Collection drive, whose headquarters is at 100 Maiden Lane, New York City;
6. Write to your Representatives and Senators demanding decisions on rationing and price control as outlined in the editorial, "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread . . ."
7. Send for reprints of page one (lead editorial) and page five (*Focus*) for distribution in your community organizations.

Community Activities

The Editorial Council of the News Letter welcomes communications telling of activities in your community on behalf of world organization. Tell us of the programs and meetings you are scheduling in your local churches, clubs, and study groups.

What the Churches Are Doing

An earlier request for material for this column has elicited response from many churches throughout the country which report varied activities of education for world order. Among the churches holding weekly forums with guest speakers on the United Nations are the First Presbyterian Church of Berkeley, California; Trinity Church in New Haven, Connecticut; the Church of the Covenant in Cleveland, Ohio; and the Methodist Church in Westfield, New York. The Rev. James A. Gaiser, pastor of the Methodist Church in Westfield, New York, writes that two of his activities were the first of their kind in that community: a monthly community forum in the church with guest speaker and a meeting held in the Town Hall under interfaith sponsorship with a chaplain, a rabbi, and a priest as speakers. This church also participated in Sunday afternoon radio broadcasts dealing with the mission of the church in working for permanent peace. The Rev. Dr. Lawson Willard of Trinity Church in New Haven, Connecticut, in describing the many projects in which his church participates, writes:

> In general we try to point the attention of members of our congregation in this direction, by urging them to attend all well set up peace meetings in our community and to think and pray about peace directly. Also, we try to bring it into related subjects and to show that peace will never be achieved until a just basis of all relationships among all peoples and nations has been established.

Atomic Energy Meeting in Pittsburgh

The city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has pioneered in arranging activities under both church and lay sponsorship to inform its citizens on the atomic energy issue. One step in arousing an awareness of the seriousness of the issue was a meeting arranged by Mrs. Clyde Watford and the Christian Social Progress Committee of the First Baptist Church and addressed by Dr. Paul Henshaw of the Oak Ridge Association of Scientists. On January 28th, 2,000 people attended a public meeting arranged by the church committee in cooperation with fifty religious, civic and educational organizations, at which Dr. Harold C. Urey spoke. Earlier in the day, Dr. Urey had held a press conference, addressed faculty members of Carnegie Institute of Technology and the University of Pittsburg, and had spoken over a local radio station. At a later meeting, representatives from sponsoring organizations endorsed the principles embodied in the McMahon Bill and formed a Committee to establish a Western Pennsylvania Committee on Atomic Energy.

Suggested Reading and Films

Pioneers For Peace Through Religion by Charles S. Macfarland. Fleming H. Revell Company. New York. $2.50.

This volume is the history of the Church Peace Union. It tells the story of its activities during thirty-one epoch-making years in the history of the modern world – from the founding of the organization in 1914, to 1945.

The author, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, secretary-emeritus of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, has followed with scholarship and understanding two generations of world-wide thought and action in the religious movements for peace as well as the accompanying political and economic developments. He was a member of the original group which met with Mr. Andrew Carnegie at his home in New York, on February 10, 1914, to found the Church Peace Union.

Mr. Carnegie felt that work for peace was of fundamental importance to all religion. Unless religion could exert influence in the political and economic world, the courage and sacrifice necessary to make any world organization effective would be lacking. In setting up the Church Peace Union, he said that "this is frankly an experiment."

How well has the organization succeeded? Cynics and friendly critics may point out that the Church Peace Union was founded during the year the first World War started, and twenty-five years later almost to a day another and greater war broke out. However, the author has not dodged these issues. The document is a sincere and honest appraisal of what has been done, the difficulties encountered, and with no special pleading as an excuse for human fallibility.

The Church Peace Union ventured into new fields and was instrumental in helping to establish, as by-products of its work, a number of world organizations: the World Council of Churches, the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion. It committed itself early in its existence to a liberal policy and founded the Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities. Through an Interchange Committee it has brought a large number of influential religious leaders to America and has sent abroad many hundreds of ambassadors of goodwill.

During World War II a series of "Win the War – Win the Peace" Institutes was held in some thirty-five cities across the country. One of the most memorable documents the Church Peace Union produced grew out of the Institute held in Denver. The *Pattern for Peace,* issued in 1943, was signed by approximately one hundred and fifty outstanding leaders, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish. More than one million copies of this document were circulated and it has been translated into several languages.

This book answers many questions asked today. It shows that an unfettered, free organization, working with religious groups, can accomplish things that would be arrived at much more slowly by ecclesiastical bodies. The trustees feel, the author says, that the ratification of the Charter of the United Nations by the Senate of the United States, vindicated the long-time policy of the Church Peace Union. A complicated bit of machinery such as the United Nations will require a vast amount of goodwill to make it effective. The Church Peace Union is devoting all its resources to the promotion of this understanding and goodwill among the nations.

The experiences related in "Pioneers for Peace Through Religion" will help in the greatest task ahead – the task of securing the foundations of just and lasting peace.

Christian Global Strategy by Walter W. Van Kirk. Willett Clark & Company. Chicago. $2.00.

The apt title is indicative of the excellent contents. Religion, says Dr. Van Kirk, has a universal concept for a world made one by science. Unless we create this sense of spiritual oneness, chaos and destruction will ensue. Students of religion will read this book with interest, to learn of the present trends in organized Christianity.

The Refugees Are Now Americans by Maurice R. Davie & Samuel Koenig. **What Shall We Do About Immigration** by Maurice R. Davie. Pamphlets issued by Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. 10 cents each.

In view of pending legislation calling for the restriction of immigration, these pamphlets are timely. The first pamphlet is based on a nationwide survey of recent immigration and tells the story of the mutual adjustment of the immigrant and his American host. The second discusses existing immigration laws and the beneficial effect of immigration on employment; it makes certain proposals for liberalizing the present immigration laws.

Pros and Cons of Universal Military Training. Issued by Commission on the World Community, National Peace Conference, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y. Five cents.

Notes some of the most important questions to be asked about compulsory peace-time military training. Summarizes objectively the answers pro and con.

March of Time Forum Edition. 16 mm. education sound films designed for use in schools, colleges, and adult education groups. Included among the new films added to the series are: "The Philippine Republic," "Palestine," "Greece," "Britain and Her Empire," and "The Pacific Coast." Subscribers to the series receive a carefully prepared discussion outline ten days in advance of each film. For booklet describing the films, write to The March of Time Forum Edition, Department C, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.